PRE-APPEAL BRIEF REQUEST FOR REVIEW				Docket Number (Optional)		
				СН	JC3007/ESS	
I hereby certify that this correspondence is being deposited with the United States Postal Service with sufficient postage as first class mail in an envelope addressed to "Mail Stop AF, Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450,				cation Number	Filed	
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450" [37 CFR 1.8(a)] on		10	10/538,477 June 7, 2005			
			First Named Inventor			
Signature			Chil	Chih-Chang CHU		
			Art U	nit	Examiner	
Typed or printed name		·		1796	S.B. Haider	
are being fill This reques	led with this request. st is being filed with a no	son(s) stated on the atta			n. No amendments	
I am the	applicant/inventor.		Ele S Spely			
	assignee of record of the entire interest. See 37 CFR 3.71, Statement under 37 CFR 3.73(b) is enclosed. (Form PTO/SB/96)			Signature Eric S. Spector		
23	attorney or agent of record.			Typed or printed name .		
	Registration number			703-683-0500		
0	attorney or agent acting under 37 CFR 1.34. Registration number if acting under 37 CFR 1.34		Telephone number			
			May 19, 2009 Date			
Bacon & T	homas, PLLC, Custom	er No. 23364				
representa	tive(s) are required.	ors or assignees of reco			est or their	
0	*Total of for	rms are submitted.				
(PRE-APPEAL RRI	EF REQUEST FOR REVIEW.05.wpd)				(29Aug200	

PRE-APPEAL BRIEF REQUEST FOR REVIEW ARGUMENT

Claims 1 and 3-7 are finally rejected. There are only rejections under 35 USC 103 (a). There are two of these. Claim 1 is rejected as being unpatentable over Eckman in views of Mosier and in view of Jahns. Claims 3-7 are rejected as being upatentable over Eckman in view of Mosier and in view of Jahns and in further view of Nelson.

The rejections are both defective for failing to teach or suggest the limitation of step (a) of claim 1 (and claims dependent thereon) of forming an aqueous solution of poly(ethylene glycol) diacrylate where the polyethylene glycol has a weight average molecular weight ranging from 2,000 to 35,000.

The final action relies on column 3, lines 5-23 of Jahns as teaching polyethylene glycol diacrylate but Jahns does not recite polyethylene glycol diacrylate but rather recites ethylene glycol diacrylate, which the action at page 5 admits is a different compound from polyethylene glycol diacrylate.

A near as the undersigned can discern, the final action takes the position that polyethylene diacrylate would be present in Jahns because the ethylene glycol diacrylate of Jahns would be polymerized to form polyethylene glycol diacrylate but the final action misses that this differs from claim 1 because ethylene glycol is not converted polyethylene glycol in the polymerization relied on in the rejection and because polyethylene glycol diacrylate is a monomer in claim 1 and not in Jahns and because in claim 1 polymerization occurs only after an emulsion is formed (see step (d) of claim 1) and not in the position of the rejection. Moreover, the final action (page 5) does not accept the Chu declaration (paragraph 10) statement that the results are different when

10/538,477 CHUC3007/ESS

the starting monomer is polyethylene glycol diacrylate (claim 1) rather then ethylene glycol diacrylate (Jahns) and gives no reason for this.

Moreover, the action takes the position that since the continuous phase polyethylene glycol in Eckman has a molecular weight of 6,000, it would be obvious to use polyethylene glycol of the same molecular weight for the polyethylene glycol of the polyethylene glycol diacrylate in the disperse phase as claimed. The undersigned does not follow the logic.

Reversal of the rejection and allowance or reopening of prosecution are requested.

Respectfully submitted, BACON & THOMAS, PLLC

By: Frie S. Spect

Registration No. 22,495

BACON & THOMAS, PLLC Customer 23364 625 Slaters Lane - 4th Floor Alexandria, VA 22314-1176 Telephone: (703) 683-0500 Facsimile: (703) 683-1080

Date: May 19, 2009